

COMMUNITY PAGE

Learning science alongside peers with intellectual and developmental disabilities

Kaelin N. Rubenzer, Jonathan T. Pierce *

Department of Neuroscience, The Center for Learning and Memory, Waggoner Center for Alcohol and Addiction Research, Institute of Neuroscience, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States of America

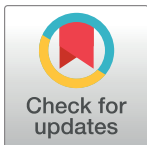
* jonps@utexas.edu

“Lifelong Learning with Friends” provides diversity training to college students by having them learn science alongside adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDDs). Volunteers showed increased interest in IDD-focused research, social interaction, and advocacy.

Connecting college students to peers with disabilities

There is a rising demand to expand diversity training for future scientists, physicians, and educators to include real-world experiences [1]. Diversity training often focuses on critical issues like race, gender, and socioeconomic status, but overlooks intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDDs) [2–4]. The [Special Olympics](#) has offered valuable diversity-equity-inclusion (DEI) experiences to learn about people with IDD through “Unified Sports” and “Best Buddies” [5–7], but these programs still do not necessarily demonstrate the level of what adults with IDD are capable of learning. In 2010, we sought to combine elements of diversity training with experiential learning in a novel program, Lifelong Learning with Friends (LLWF), to connect science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) and premedical college students to peers with IDD. We hypothesized that having college students learn sophisticated subjects, including science, alongside adults with IDD would increase college students’ expectations and interest in IDD-focused research, education, social interaction, and advocacy.

LLWF is a reverse-inclusion continuing-education program aimed at adults with IDD at the University of Texas at Austin. Reverse inclusion approaches recruit neurotypical students into special education settings to foster positive peer interaction, model appropriate behavior, and offer academic support if needed [8]. LLWF utilizes a 2:1 reverse-inclusion dynamic to allow for bidirectional social and academic learning between students with IDD and volunteers. Adults with IDD select courses à la carte (\$125) suited to their personal interests. Each course consists of 6 classes offered once a week (Monday to Thursday evenings or Sunday afternoon) for 2 to 3 h. LLWF offers a range of courses across sophisticated academic and recreational topics that are typical of a college curriculum but are commonly unavailable to adults with IDD [5]. Fresh course topics bolstered with new material and guest experts are intended to appeal to both adults with IDD and volunteers ([Fig 1](#)). Universal learning design approaches help engage students with a wide range of abilities. Public visibility of our students



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Title	Course Description	Strategies for Teaching
Crime Scene Investigation (CSI): Forensic Science	Have you ever wondered how professionals track down criminals from just a few details from a crime scene? Come explore the basics of crime scene investigation by learning about evidence collection techniques and probing the minds of movie villains and real criminals.	Students completed wet-lab demonstrations of fingerprint lifting and blood spatter analysis to learn and practice common CSI techniques. Students learned about the concept of competency to stand trial and how criminal investigations affect people with and without IDD from a forensic psychologist guest.
Seeing is Believing: Optical Illusions	Have you ever heard the phrase "I can't believe my eyes"? Well, maybe you shouldn't! Our eyes and brain appear to be tricked by the seeming magic of optical illusions but provide clues to how our brain is designed to work. Come explore how optical illusions fool us.	Students completed a color blindness test and enjoyed a virtual museum tour of optical illusions in art. Students completed in-class, at-home demos where they viewed their own retinas and found their blind spots. Students also enjoyed hearing from a guest presenter who shared his experience of living with color blindness.
Fun with Science: Dangerous Animals	Animals are not just cute and cuddly - some are outright dangerous. Here, we will learn fascinating facts about some of the most hazardous animals including fanged snakes, sharks, and crocodiles, poisonous cone snails, shocking electric eels, and deadly mosquitoes.	Guest experts visited the class virtually to share their research, e.g., Dr. Bruce Jayne on tree climbing snakes, Dr. Lindy McBride on human-influenced evolution of mosquitoes, Dr. Daphne Soares on how alligators detect ripples in water to attack prey, Dr. Ashley Rowe on scorpion-eating mice, and Dr. Harold Zakon on electrifying tricks deployed by eels. Students worked in groups to design their own dangerous animal species inspired by real animals.
Stop Motion Animation	Let's bring your ideas to life! Over the six-week course, students will brainstorm ideas and write short stories or make music videos. The course will culminate in a showcase of the physical materials created and the work produced.	Students scripted their individual stories, developed their storyboard, and created the additional artwork with various art mediums to complete their individualized animation story. The students final project can be viewed here: UT Informal Classes - Stop Motion Compilation
The Wonders of Space	Are you curious about what exists beyond Earth? Have you ever wondered about our planetary system? Come on a journey through space to the outer spiral of the Milky Way galaxy.	Students viewed in-class demos on solar system phenomena, such as how rockets propel via explosion, how planets rotate, and how the rings on planets rotate. Students constructed a solar system wall visual and leveraged games, like bingo, to acquire vocabulary. Students also interviewed astrophysicists from the McDonald Observatory live online and a rocket scientist with an in-class visit.
Fun with Science: You and Your Genes	Why do some people have their mother's nose or their father's chin? Our genes are our bodies' instruction manual and can influence everything from how tall we are to whether we think cilantro tastes gross. Here, we'll learn how our genes make us who we are!	Students isolated DNA from their cheek cells in our science lab. Chromosomal segregation and recombination were modeled by moving, cutting, and splicing long patterned strips of paper in the classroom. We secured a reduced rate for interested students to participate in personal genetic analysis using 23andMe. One class member with IDD who had been adopted shared how discovering their ancestry affected them.
Fun with Science: Alzheimer's Disease	Among your elderly friends and relatives, you probably know someone who is suffering with Alzheimer's disease (AD). In this course, we will learn about the history of AD, how it may be caused and treated, as well as help a research lab in searching for a treatment for this devastating disorder with hands-on lab experiments.	Students heard from and interviewed caretakers for individuals with AD and learned which part of the brain is susceptible to degeneration by handling a real preserved human brain with gloves. Students visualized degeneration of fluorescent neurons and proteins in a nematode model of AD. They also screened two dozen drugs for neuroprotective effects. Students worked in groups to visualize key molecules in AD (e.g., A-beta, TAU, microtubules) by constructing healthy and AD neurons using Play-Doh.

Fig 1. Representative Lifelong Learning with Friends science courses. Examples of 7 of the 52 past LLWF courses that exemplify the range of science courses across sophisticated academic topics. See File 1 in <https://dataverse.tdl.org/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.18738/T8/H7LOBC> for more information.

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with IDDs on university grounds can demonstrate to volunteers and others that people with IDDs belong in higher education settings. By meeting at a popular cafe on campus and holding classes in STEM buildings, LLWF is helping to break down barriers and increase awareness of IDDs in higher education.

College volunteer recruitment and benefits

Undergraduate and graduate students were recruited through university forums, Listservs, and student organizations to participate in LLWF. Volunteers are expected to attend every class, participate in classwork and discussions, and complete homework assignments. During a mandatory orientation, volunteers learn they are expected to assume 5 roles during volunteering: mentor, peer, student, friend, and advocate. With the help of instructors, volunteers are coached on how to provide disability-competent support and to bring their new understanding of IDD into their daily life and future careers.

We administered pre-course surveys that showed that many volunteers had little to no prior experience with adults with IDD (Fig 2A) and post-course surveys that determined volunteers report LLWF to be a convenient and enjoyable volunteer activity that changed their expectations of people with IDD (Fig 2B). Despite the bimodal distribution in terms of prior experience, nearly all volunteers reported that the course had changed their expectations of people with IDD (Fig 2B). In follow-up interviews, many volunteers reported being impressed with the ability of adults with IDD to participate meaningfully in class and to relate to them. They also reported that LLWF had positively influenced their interest in fields of study related to IDD, such as medicine, education, or research. Most volunteers wanted to volunteer again; over 12 years, 63% of volunteers returned for subsequent semesters and 32% signed up for more than 1 course. Some students with more than a year of experience transitioned to become instructors for LLWF to teach their specialized topics (e.g., CSI and optical illusions).

In post-course surveys distributed to adults with IDD, we determined that LLWF was considered an enjoyable program that boosted self-confidence and encouraged learning outside of class (Fig 2C). Analysis of enrollment since inception of LLWF in 2010 revealed growth in volunteers, adults with IDD, and courses (Fig 2D).

Factors for replication

The development of LLWF has relied on 6 factors:

1. A founder or director with the passion and drive to develop a program that provides a college-level education to adults with IDD.
2. A sponsor for the program to take place.
3. Instructors, preferably with experience in special education or IDD services (e.g., transition specialists, art or music teachers, theater instructors, and Special Olympics coaches).
4. College students interested in volunteering as class peers.
5. Adults with IDD and their caretakers interested in postsecondary education options.

We found that there are benefits of having a tenure-track professor initiate LLWF on our university campus. A tenured professor may have the ability to reserve classrooms on campus, such as conference rooms and science labs, that an outside instructor or non-tenure track professor may not. Professors also may more easily recruit peer professors, graduate students, and postdocs to serve as guest lecturers, which helps fortify learning. If program founders have family members with IDD, then they may also provide a more compelling personal account to develop the program when communicating to people unfamiliar with IDD.

Replicating our program may be particularly successful if done in collaboration with the school's neuroscience department. We attribute much of our success in recruiting and retaining volunteers to the rapid growth of majors relevant to IDD study and service. From 2017 to 2022, neuroscience represented one of the fastest (50%) growing majors at the University of

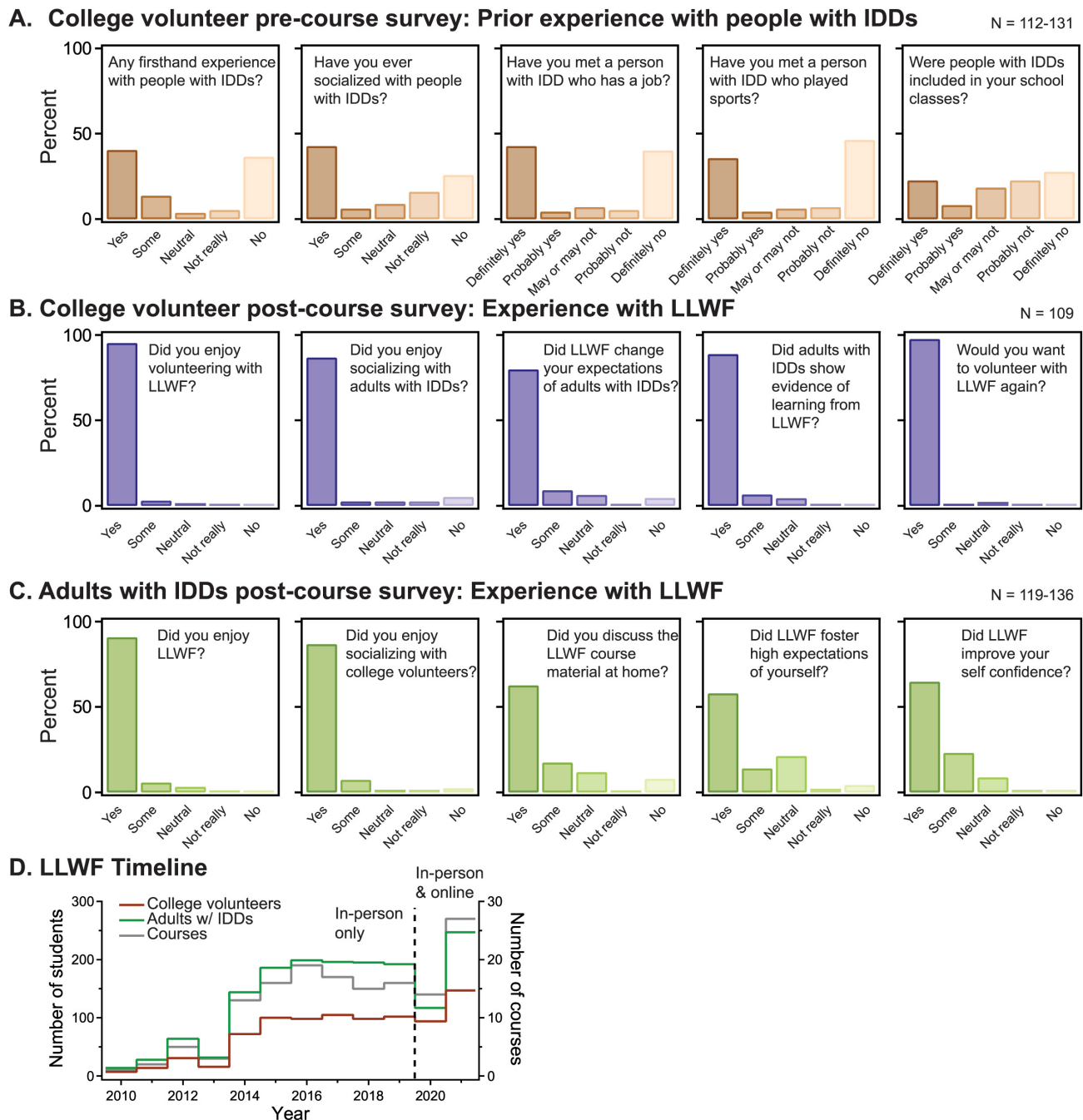


Fig 2. Pre- and post-course survey responses of Lifelong Learning with Friends participants and program growth. Prior to volunteering with LLWF, college students were anonymously surveyed regarding their prior experience with people with IDD's (A). In anonymous post-course surveys, volunteers were asked to rate enjoyment and convenience of LLWF as well as whether their expectations of people with IDD's changed (B). In parallel, adults with IDD's were anonymously surveyed with their family members on enjoyment of LLWF as well as potential benefits to adults with IDD's (C). LLWF enrolment and courses have grown in number since its inception in 2010 with a dip during the global COVID-19 pandemic and transition to offer both online and in-person courses (D). Note that LLWF has utilized slightly different versions of surveys, which accounts for the variation in sample sizes. See Files 2 and 3 in <https://dataverse.tdl.org/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.18738/T8/H7LOBC> for more information.

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Texas. Additionally, outreach to similar IDD support organizations in Texas, such as Down Syndrome Association of Central Texas, Autism Society of Texas, Adults Independent and Motivated, and Best Buddies have helped advertise LLWF to potential students in and outside of Austin.

Expanding online

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, LLWF pivoted to offer virtual courses beginning in spring 2020. Due to the protective guidelines by the US Center for Disease Control in consideration of adults with IDD, LLWF temporarily discontinued in-person courses and initiated online courses. Although switching to an online format was done out of necessity, the transition proved to be serendipitous for LLWF to expand across the USA and Canada. We found that an option for virtual postsecondary education is especially attractive to most adults with IDDs who are limited by transportation, those who are wheelchair bound, or live in smaller areas without many IDD services.

Limitations

Families were reluctant to enroll their students with IDDs in certain course topics that they reported seemed controversial, complex, or too mature (e.g., “Psychology of Science Fiction,” “Fun with Science: Viruses,” “Fun with Cultures: World Religions,” and “Art of Frida Kahlo”). Nevertheless, we often secured better enrolment by re-marketing them with more lighthearted titles later. For example, a course originally focused on business and marketing gained better enrolment when rebranded as the more palatable “History of Walt Disney,” and a course on intimacy and consent was retitled “Romance in the Movies.” We also merged previously drier course topics, such as math and etiquette, into an enticing “It’s my party!” course where students were coached to work together to budget and plan a catered banquet in the University of Texas Tower (see [9] for more information). On occasion, we also met institutional barriers for LLWF (e.g., rooms or supplies were reserved for college students). To achieve acceptance, we reframed our requests, emphasizing that our program benefits college students by teaching them about disabilities. These problems and solutions demonstrate how a reverse-inclusion format can offer a strategy to gain wider buy-in.

Conclusion

LLWF is an inclusive education program that provides a valuable experiential volunteering opportunity for college students, while also improving social and educational outcomes for adults with IDDs. Our results indicate that the program is successful in changing volunteers’ expectations of people with IDDs primarily through opportunities for bidirectional learning in the classroom. LLWF has reached hundreds of students with and without IDDs each year and more than 1,500 over the past 12 years (Fig 2D). The program can be replicated at other colleges to enhance inclusivity and improve societal acceptance of people with IDDs. It benefits college students by having them learn alongside students with IDDs, improves their scientific communication skills, and fosters a more inclusive society.

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